

TO NAHARIYA BY  
**WUT**  
KESHER  
Modern Trends  
Tel Aviv Haifa Nahariya  
Tel Aviv 2241 Haifa 2241 Nahariya 2241

# THE JERUSALEM POST

ONEG FOLDING FURNITURE  
DINO  
AJV  
Now in short supply. Still of superior quality!

## Marginal Column

MORE than 300 million people have so far signed the new Communism-sponsored peace petition which has just been launched in Israel and which will probably be launched in the Soviet Union at the end of the month. The peace movement asks the support of all people of goodwill, and if we take its slogans at their face value it seems unlikely that anyone would withhold his signature from the Petition, "Pravda" wrote the other day, that no class or other groups in Russia are interested in unleashing a third world war.

UNFORTUNATELY, only Communists, their fellow travellers and the very naïve will be able to take these slogans at their face value. Recent history has shown only too poignantly that peace propaganda has frequently served as a useful cloak for aggression.

THE gentleness of Germany's desire for peace and international understanding is demonstrated by her large scale building schemes. (Adolph Hitler, Munich, February 2, 1933). "We have no wishes or demands, we desire peace. No people could need peace more than we" (Adolph Hitler, Saarbrücken, October 9, 1933). "I am not crazy enough to wish a war. We have but one wish—to be happy in our own way, and to be left in peace. When have we ever been better off?" (Adolph Hitler, Berlin, November 19, 1933). "In general we have but one wish—that in the coming year we may be able to make our contribution to this general pacification of the whole world" (Adolph Hitler, Berchtesgaden, January 1, 1939). "Only the warmongers think there will be a war. I think there will be a long period of peace" (Adolph Hitler, Berlin, January 30, 1939).

It will be said that neither Prof. Goldhamer, the president of the peace movement, nor the Red Dean of Canterbury, nor any of our local fighters of peace should be compared with Hitler. Prof. Curie is a very clever, though a somewhat inconsistent Communist politician. Now he is all out anti-atom bomb, but an issue of "Humanity," the French Communist paper, published the day after Hiroshima, exactly six years ago, shows other facets of Prof. Curie's personality. The paper praised him for his "most important contribution to the invention of the bomb which considerably shortened World War II," and sharply attacked the Vatican which had dared to condemn the use of the weapon. However, neither Prof. Curie, nor the Red Dean, nor anybody else on the executive of the peace movement desire war, as Hitler undoubtedly desired it in 1933.

NOR should it be said that all of them are mere dupes. They are simply an aggregation of persons of decidedly limited political influence, who have cast their lot with one of the two sides in the East-West conflict, and who have lent their names to the propaganda drive being conducted by their own team. Ilya Ehrenburg is a very good writer and speaker, but his proclamations do not bind the Soviet Government in the least. Last February, Stalin declared that the large scale building schemes in the Soviet Union "were the best sign of its wish for peace." This might be the unimpeachable truth, and it might be a mere propaganda device, but there is a simple way of discerning the truth.

VERY many people the world over have applied for visas to the Soviet Union in order to see for themselves. Most have not even merited overt refusal; their requests have been flatly ignored. Apart from very small groups of party members and fellow travellers, who have been conducted on strictly guided tours, nobody has been allowed to visit the Soviet Union. This is the decisive test, and thus far the results have been wholly negative. If the peace movement could bring about a change in the Soviet attitude in this respect, it would make a much greater impression on the world than the 300 million signatures already achieved. But the chances of achieving this are very slim indeed. Since the signature of the peace petition will probably not have the cause of peace, it is certainly not possible to achieve it.

## Stokes to Make New Proposals On Oil Today

TEHRAN, Saturday. (Reuters).—The British oil envoy, Mr. Richard Stokes, hopes to present definite proposals to the Persians tomorrow aimed at the permanent settlement of the oil dispute, he announced at a press conference after a meeting of the British and Persian delegations tonight.

In answer to a question the Minister added that he hoped the Persians would be "very quick" in replying to tomorrow's proposals. "I have the authority to make a settlement."

One Persian delegate said after tonight's meeting, "We made so much progress I am sure agreement is possible on definite proposals." Other delegates said that in view of Mr. Stokes' statement they may drop their intended demands on compensation for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

At their last session the two delegations appointed a sub-committee to seek a compromise settlement of the dispute over the terms of receipts signed by tanker masters for cargoes loaded at Abadan, but a British Embassy spokesman said today that the Persian delegation had postponed a meeting of this sub-committee today. No reason was announced.

## New French Cabinet Shifts to Right

PARIS, Saturday (Reuters).—The French National Assembly today approved the new Cabinet, which the Radical Premier Rene Pleven succeeded in forming after bargaining about the distribution of portfolios until dawn.

The new Cabinet has a markedly right-wing flavour compared with cabinets which have governed France since the war. This is the result of the June elections, when various Conservative groups doubled the number of their representatives.

Its composition, including the Premier, is two Left-wing Radicals, seven Radicals, eight M.R.P.'s and eight Independents. The new Cabinet consists of 24 ministers and 13 secretaries, all but two ministers having previous experience of office. Eight of the 13 secretaries held office for the first time.

Radicals and Leftist Radicals held 14 posts. Conservatives of various grades hold 13 posts. Outstanding characteristics of the new Cabinet are the appointment of two "super ministers" with far-reaching powers to coordinate the work of various ministries. Popular Republican ex-Premier Georges Bidault is the Vice-Premier who will act as Defence and Production Coordinator and Radicals Rene Mayer is Vice-Premier in charge of Economic and Financial Affairs. J. Robert Schuman continues as Foreign Minister, a post he has held since July 1949.

## Poalei Zion Supports A J'lem Programme

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The World Convention of Poalei Zion, which opened here last week, adjourned tonight until next Friday after passing a series of resolutions which are to guide the Organisation's delegates at the forthcoming Zionist Congress.

A Jerusalem Programme as adopted by the Convention reads, in part, "Zionism aims to redeem the Jewish people by the ingathering of the Exiles in Eretz Israel." As presented in its original form by Mr. E. Dobkin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Programme contained an additional sentence, which included in the aims of Zionism "the rebuilding of the State" and "restoring of the feeling of nationhood among the Jews of the Diaspora." This sentence was voted down by 46 to 41.

Other resolutions referred to the tasks set out for the Jewish Agency in Israel under which it would organize immigration, absorption and settlement, and be responsible for fund-raising in Israel and abroad. The Convention also advocated the establishment of a single unified Zionist Organisation in each country.

## Resumed Truce Talks Stormy

TOKYO, Saturday. (Reuters).—Hardly more than 24 hours after the suspended Kaesong talks had been resumed, Vice-Admiral Joy, the Chief U.N. delegate, tonight accused the Communists of slamming the door on every attempt to make progress. His statement, described by observers as "the most vehement" since the talks began, followed today's stormy session at which the chief Communist delegate, General Nam Il, slammed angrily out of the conference room as the talks were adjourned.

As the delegates were meeting for the 21st session of the talks today, the Communists broadcast new demands to General Matthew Ridgway, Supreme Commander, for safe conduct on the roads to Kaesong.

The talks were resumed yesterday after a six-day break, following a message from Admiral Joy to the Communists suggesting that the talks be resumed, which was accepted a few hours later.

Today General Nam Il complained to the U.N. for the second time about an air attack on Communist delegation transport. Today's session was the 11th to attempt to reach agreement on the question of the demilitarized zone in the event of a cease-fire. The tension of this conference, observers believe, it was not considered likely the U.N. command would

## Two Groups of General Zionists Holding Separate Conferences

The breach in the ranks of the World Confederation of General Zionists split even wider on Friday when the two factions continued their own meetings, each group claiming that its deliberations were the continuation of the conference of the Confederation which started Thursday at Kfar Hanor in Jerusalem.

The meeting at the King David Hotel of the Israel General Zionist Party and its supporters, principally among the Zionist Organization of America, which began on Tuesday night and continued on Friday was labelled by Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Confederation, "a rumormongering."

Presiding on Friday afternoon at the conference called by him at Bet Shalom of General Zionist delegates to the Zionist Congress, Rabbi Goldstein charged that the intention of the group at the King David conference was "apparently to split away from the Confederation." If the Confederation is split, the responsibility will be theirs," he added at the opening meeting on Thursday. "The chair was illegally usurped by Mr. Zaks of Canada." Moreover, he declared:

"The World Confederation as such, continues to have the loyal support of Hedassah, a section of the Z.O.A., the Progressive Party in Israel, the General Zionists of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and of most of the countries in Latin America and Europe."

The issue which precipitated the break-up of the Kfar Hanor meeting was the Israel General Zionist Party's demand for 60 seats at the World Confederation conference. The demand met with heated opposition from the Progressive Party who claimed that, since it had been decided that representation to the conference would be limited to delegates to the Zionist Congress, the General Zionists who had boycotted the Congress elections had no claim to any representation, and certainly not to the large delegation it demanded.

The Bet Shalom conference, attended by 77 of the 113 elected Confederation delegates, but boycotted by delegates participating in the King David "rumormongering," unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, for the presidency of the forthcoming Zionist Congress. Nominations for vice-presidents will take place at today's meeting, which will also be held in Bet Shalom at 3 o'clock.

The meeting at the King David, meanwhile, claimed that among the 113 delegates attending there (60 of whom were from the Israel General Zionist Party) there were 57

THE MICHRAH WOMEN OF AMERICA  
CORDIALLY INVITE  
CONGRESS DELEGATES  
MICHRAH MEMBERS & FRIENDS  
TO THE  
CORNBREAST LAYING CEREMONY  
OF THE  
ESTHER DRAPING VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
AT THE  
BET KHEVOT MICHRAH  
59 South St., Jerusalem  
MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1951 at 4 P.M.  
The ceremony will be held by the Michrah Women of America, assisted by the Jewish Agency, and will be a most interesting and profitable one.

## Congress Group Urges \$73.5m. For Israel

WASHINGTON, Saturday. (UPI).—Israel won a partial victory in her quest for U.S. financial assistance when the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted late Thursday night to increase by \$50m. the sum earmarked for Middle East aid in the Administration's foreign assistance bill.

The entire \$50m. will go to Israel to help her to absorb Jewish refugees. This matches a similar \$50m. appropriation for Arab refugees, and in the opinion of most Congressional observers Israel will get no more funds although the House version could be altered by subsequent Senate action. Passage of the bill through both Houses, however, seems assured.

The fact that the Committee voted to limit the increase to \$50m. is taken by observers to bear out predictions that Israel will not get the \$100m. grand-in-aid she sought.

Fourteen of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee—a majority—originally endorsed the bipartisan House and Senate leaders' bills calling for \$150m. in U.S. aid to Israel. Yet when it had a chance to vote this sum for Israel the Committee voted unanimously for a \$50m. increase, making a total grant of \$73,500,000 for Israel as the bill now stands.

Actually the Committee vote was not on the \$150m. bill, but informed Committee sources doubt that there will even be hearings on the \$150m. proposal—much less a favourable report. Thus the bill will probably die in committee—the fate which faces thousands of other bills.

The House will probably consider the Committee's recommendation next week.

## Mapai, G.Z. State Terms for Coalition

REHOVOT, Saturday. — President Weizmann received representatives of Mapai and the General Zionists yesterday, thus beginning his consultations for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Mr. Zalman Shazar and Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mapai representatives, saw the President at 11 a.m. and remained for 35 minutes. Mr. Peretz Bernstein and Mr. Israel Rokach, for the General Zionists, were received at noon for a 45-minute talk.

On Monday the President is expected to receive Mapai, Herut and the Hapoel Hamizrachi delegations. Mr. Shazar and Mr. Eshkol reportedly told the President that Mapai was prepared to form a Government in co-operation with any party which accepted the Mapai platform. Mapai's policies in international and economic matters, they said, had each been backed by almost 80 per cent of the electorate.

If wide coalition was impossible, Mapai would accept the leadership of a smaller one. Common Goals Sought. Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Rokach also claimed they were prepared to lead a Cabinet for which a common basis could be found. If they were invited to join a coalition headed by another party, the General Zionists said they would be obliged to consider the invitation on the merits of the men who would form such a Cabinet.

The General Zionists, however, stated four points on which they would stand: State unified education, Government health and social insurance, State labour exchanges and reform of politics from the civil service.

The economic stand of the General Zionists would be to abolish controls "as far as conditions permit," and the adoption of an "interim regime" as a step forward on uncontrolled economy.

The President was reported to be in good health.

## West Plans Israel, Arabs In Two Defence Groups

### P.C.C. Calls for Peace Talks M.E.T.O. May Be Formed Next Month

Israel and its four neighbouring Arab states have again been invited by the Palestine Conciliation Committee to "discuss with the Commission a solution to the problems outstanding." It is proposed that a "conference be held in Paris between September 10, and it is hoped that it will be possible for the Commission to report the results of the Conference to the next U.N. Assembly on November 6."

The invitation reached Israel yesterday, and no official action has yet been taken on account of the Sabbath. It is pointed out in informed circles that Israel had always expressed readiness to join in peace talks. On at least two other occasions, however, the Commission invited Israel and the Arab states to direct meetings, which, however, never took place. Separate negotiations via the mediation of the Commission have been consistently fruitless.

The first meeting was in Lausanne in the summer of 1949, but its five months of negotiations produced no results. It was only at a Lausanne subcommittee meeting on frozen bank accounts that Israel and Arab delegates met face to face.

In April, 1950, the P.C.C. again called on both parties to join in direct peace talks, but the Arabs demanded the settlement of the refugee question precede direct peace negotiations. Israel, on the other hand, would negotiate only on condition that the refugee question be discussed within the framework of general peace talks. In a Supplementary Report published on October 23, 1950, the P.C.C. urged "the parties to engage without delay in direct discussions" in the framework of which "the refugee question be given priority."

Assembly Resolutions. This compromise was watered down by the General Assembly on December 14, 1950, when it listed direct negotiations as only one means of finding a solution. Israel abstained from voting on the resolution, after Mr. Sharet explained that only direct negotiations could bring tangible results.

Subsequently, the P.C.C. concentrated on Paragraph 2 of the resolution which invited the Government of Israel to participate in these meetings and to designate its representatives. It is proposed that the conference be held in Paris beginning on September 10, 1951, and it is hoped that it will be possible for the Commission to report the results of the conference to the next regular session of the General Assembly on November 6, 1951.

The Conciliation Commission for Palestine will meet in Paris at the end of August to carry out the necessary preparatory work.

## 8 Men to be Tried For Jordan Murder

AMMAN, Saturday (Reuters). — Eight persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of King Abdullah, the Prime Minister of Jordan, Tawfiq Pasha Abu'l Huda, announced today.

There were two other suspects, he added, both of whom were abroad. They are Colonel Abdullah el Tul, former Governor of the Old City, and Musa Ahmed Ayoubi. Those arrested, the Prime Minister said, were Dr. Musa Abdullah Hussein—a prominent supporter of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem who was earlier reported to have confessed to a leading part in the murder; Abed Okke; Zakariyah Okke; Abdul Kadir Sarajah; Tewfik Hussein, brother of the former leader of the Mufti's Palestine Arab Party, Jamal Hussein, and a nephew of the Mufti; Dr. Daoud Hussein; Father Ibrahim Ayyad, a former legal adviser to the Latin Patriarchate; and Karam Salah Kalut. Investigations into the murder had now been completed, Abu'l Huda said, and the men will be tried before a military court in Amman, to be presided over by Brigadier General Abdul Kader el-Jundi. The prosecutor will be the Attorney-General, Walid Salah.

The trial will be public, but reporting of it will be subject to censorship.

## Truman Willing To See Suez Mediation

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — U.N. diplomats welcomed with interest the statement made by President Truman on Thursday night that he was willing to authorize his adviser, Mr. William Averell Harriman, to go to Cairo if his presence there can help to solve the dispute over the Suez Canal blockade. Mr. Truman added, however, that he had no knowledge of reports that Mr. Harriman would actually go there.

In Alexandria today, Salah el-Din, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said that he had learned through diplomatic channels that Mr. W. Averell Harriman may confer with Egyptian officials on his way back to the U.S.

Delay Urged. One of the principal reasons for the delays in bringing the matter to a head before the Security Council has been the advice tendered to the State Department by Mr. Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, to slow down the introduction of a resolution calling on Egypt to end the blockade, it is understood here. He is believed to have expressed the hope that he would be successful in persuading the Egyptian authorities to take a more moderate attitude.

## EGYPT READY TO CANCEL TREATY

CAIRO, Saturday (AP). — Egypt will announce the cancellation of her much disputed 1936 treaty with Britain on August 25—the day before the anniversary of its signing—the newspaper "Al-Ahram" said today.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS  
WORLD CONFERENCE  
All General Zionist delegates to the Zionist Congress are invited to attend the Conference of the World Confederation of General Zionists which is taking place in the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.  
Today's meeting starts at 10.30 a.m.  
JOSEPH SERLIN  
Vice-Chairman of the Confederation





## THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded by The Palestine Post  
in 1920. Published daily, except  
Sundays, in Jerusalem by The  
Jerusalem Post Ltd. Registered at  
the G.P.O.  
Printer and Editor:  
Gordon Agnew,  
Managing Editor: The A. Lewis.  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1951  
No. 10, 1111, Shalom, Tel. 10, 1170

**THE importance of defence is emphasized in every statement of policy by the country's leaders.**

**PEOPLE'S ARMY**  
State as a whole is the single consideration that ranks with the needs of immigration. It may be that it is this very reiteration that has made the ideas of security, defence and preparedness suffer from the contempt, proverbially bred by familiarity. But the urgency has not lessened.

A tendency has been emerging to ignore the presence of the enemy on our borders despite his nearness. Even the constant infiltration by enemy robbers and smugglers, by their very frequency, are accepted as part of the local pattern. Public disregard of such dangers is no less than a new danger added to the situation. Furthermore, talk on the part of the Arabs of a "second round" must not be ignored merely because it is so often repeated. As the Chief of Staff told newsmen on Thursday, it must be our aim to make sure that the "second round," if it comes, is the last.

It is in that light that this year's Army manoeuvres should be regarded by both those citizens called up to play an active part and those who remain spectators on the sidelines. For both groups the manoeuvres will spell discomfort and perhaps hardship. It is patently impossible to test the country's war potential without interfering with its normal routine, but nobody concerned with the security of the nation will fail to see the need for this temporary dislocation. At the same time the purpose and importance of the manoeuvres will have to be brought home to the people in a much more effective way than hitherto. It seems at least doubtful whether the series of advertisements currently being published by the Ministry of Defence is likely to achieve this purpose.

In fact the advertisements have done little but illustrate an important weakness within the present defence organization. Although the Defence Army of Israel is in the best sense a people's army, it is a disturbing fact that the people themselves know next to nothing about it. Considerations of security have caused a regime of secrecy and silence to be enforced that is so strict that the only thing the average citizen knows of his army is what he sees on parade once a year, or what he hears from a son or neighbour who is serving. For the rest there is the coffee-house rumour that is so often distorted as to be dangerous. In the press, un-informed gossip has often had to take the place of informed comment, and it has not been difficult for Opposition papers to exploit this situation to slander and belittle their own Forces. The danger to the morale of the troops is apparent to the General Staff, and the press of this country was made forcefully aware of this by Rav-Aloof Yadin when he cited some of the more malicious and grotesque paragraphs from recent newspaper articles.

But if the people are permitted to see only the facade of their Army and to know nothing of its structure or spirit, they cannot be blamed altogether for lending an eager ear to every piece of silly talk. If there has been progress since last year's manoeuvres—and of that there is no doubt—then it is in the general interest to permit the public to share in the understanding of this progress. All that emerged from behind the security curtain of last year's exercises was that they were a success and that whatever shortcomings had been revealed would be studied and corrected by the General Staff. If, on the other hand, military correspondents had been permitted to discuss faults that were uncovered—say in communications—then this year's test of a greatly-improved system, on which the general outcome of a battle may well hinge, might well have been usefully compared and the improvements noted with satisfaction and appreciation.

No one suggests that the Army should disclose secrets, but on the other hand the Army itself must not be so closely guarded from its own people as to risk losing their confidence and their pride, for it is this feeling on the part of the nation that is the cornerstone of the serving soldier's morale. The people must know their Army to cherish it. They have a right to know more, particularly about military courts and prisons. Neither ignorance nor ill-will would then be able to create the distorted picture that has recently been presented in some quarters.

## MOSSADEQ'S POSITION ENDANGERED BY COMPROMISE Iran Oil Prospects Brighter

By FLORA LEWIS

**TEHRAN.**—THE central compromise in the Anglo-Persian agreement to launch new oil negotiations was Peral's retraction of two integral points of its previous arguments in return for the British Government's unqualified acceptance of the principle of nationalization.

The Persians have backed down on their refusal to deal with the British Government directly and, more important, have tacitly passed their nine-point law on how nationalization was to be administered, the law which had effectively barred earlier efforts to solve the oil crisis.

Three meetings have already taken place between the British Government mission headed by Mr. Richard Stokes and Persian delegates.

### Notes Withheld

The unexplained Persian decision to withhold publication of the texts of the notes despite the previous arrangement with London for simultaneous release, indicated last-minute fears by Dr. Mossadeq's Government as to how it was going to explain its change of attitude to its supporters.

People have been assassinated in this part of the world for less than Dr. Mossadeq's compromise and undoubtedly extraordinary precautions will be taken for the next few weeks. There are less spectacular but equally disturbing possibilities that Dr. Mossadeq will fail to bring his religious backers on the one side and the excitable National Front Party on the other into his new more reasonable line.

If a split develops the crowd-stirrers whom Dr. Mossadeq's campaign has shot into prominence may try to turn the mobs against the hitherto revered leader and it is conceivable that if the Premier is forced to put his case to the Majlis (Parliament) he will find his own men voting against him. Whether he can make up their defection with support from the erstwhile opposition will probably depend on how much pressure the Shah is willing and able to bring to bear, since most of the deputies do not hide their dislike for the Premier and would be glad to pull him down if they dared.

Provided that these pitfalls are safely avoided, the prospects of an eventual settlement of the oil crisis are now the best they have been since it began. Neither side has committed itself very far as yet, but the fact that the Persians have shown themselves willing to discuss how nationalization should be applied instead of only compensation and the future sale of oil, is distinctly encouraging.

### Four Factors

Four main factors can be considered responsible for this evolution of the Persian view:

one, Mr. Harriman finally managed to convince the Persians that their noisy efforts to drive a wedge into the Anglo-American alliance were unavailing; two, the bloody rioting with the Communists which furiously occurred on the day of Mr. Harriman's arrival began to bring home to Dr. Mossadeq more clearly than any diplomatic had been able to do, the dangers of the Persian attempt to use the Soviet-Western conflict to frighten the West into submission; three, Mr. Harriman's knowledgeable petroleum adviser, Mr. Walter Levy, was for the first time able to point out dramatically enough to the discomfort of the Persians, how badly they would fare if they tried to enter the world oil business entirely on their own and were able to prove to them that they would get no foreign help if they persisted; four, watching these developments gave Persian politicians outside Dr. Mossadeq's clique some courage to speak up in opposition to the Government for the first time since the turmoil following General Razmara's murder.

## Readers' Letters

### SPIRITED RELEASE

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — At the end of Ben Yehuda Street, Tel Aviv, drivers of No. 4 buses invariably start their vehicles by producing the combined sound effects of a squadron of bombers and a battery of A.A. guns. This is achieved by the simple means of racing the machine at top speed but in bottom gear, half way down the street. Not content with the old-fashioned vice of grinding gears they are now grinding the whole engine. When combined with their practice of hooting two or three to the bar in order to greet colleagues and acquaintances all along the way, this prevents any conversation in our second floor flat, except at the top of one's voice.

Moreover when carried on until after midnight and started again in the small hours, this becomes too much of a good thing. Three out of four people in this flat are working and their performances are not improved by having their sleep cut in half. Perhaps Tel Aviv drivers could be persuaded to arrange an annual outing in the Negev. There they could get rid of their high spirits by making themselves heard from Elath to Beersheba and holding a competition for the noisiest member of their profession.

Yours etc,  
E. G. SEMLER  
Tel Aviv, August 6

### HERZL MONUMENT

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — I fully subscribe to Mr. N. D. Gross' Letter in last Friday's Jerusalem Post, who rejects all designs providing for a closed structure over Herzl's tomb. I know that this opinion is shared by many leading architects.

The unique elevation of Herzl, which dominates the whole of the western hills of Jerusalem, cannot be emphasized by a relatively small cupola, standing approximately in the centre of the big plateau. Against the grandiose scale of the mountain and the surrounding hilly landscape, only an equally grandiose

conception could be of any effect. This, however, can never be achieved by a superstructure which is too small in scale and much lower than the four-story buildings of its immediate and future surroundings. Only by a broad treatment and terracing in bold outlines of the natural features of the site, taking into account the view from far and near distances, could a dignified and monumental effect be achieved.

It is only fair to mention that some of the projects have foreseen wide and more rigid terraces on the plateau itself, with a contrasting picturesque treatment of the surrounding slopes. This seems to be the only dignified and proper solution.

Yours etc,  
ARCHITECT  
(Not Competing)  
Jerusalem, August 7

### CEMETERY NEGLECTED

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — As a visitor to this country, I felt it proper to pay my respects to the graves of prominent personalities. Some graves in the Tel Aviv cemetery are kept in a fair condition while others are in a most neglected state. I refer in particular to the grave of Dr. Max Nordau.

I spoke to the caretaker of the cemetery about the cost of looking after it properly and he told me that it would be about thirty pounds a year. I believe that the Jews of this country, regardless of party affiliations, should see to it that this shameful condition is corrected. Dr. Max Nordau surely deserved greater respect than his grave presents.

Yours etc,  
I. AIDENSTEIN  
Tel Aviv, July 31

### IRAQIS ABROAD

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — Will the Iraqi Government do anything for Iraqi nationals abroad who lost their nationality due to their family's evacuation in mass to Israel and are now without protection.

Yours etc,  
A. DAVID  
Taipei, Taiwan, China, June 30

## TAX REFORM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

By ELIEZER LIVNER, M.E.

This is the first of two articles on income tax reform.

**MAPAI's** election platform contained this statement about income tax procedure: "The tax system and especially income tax regulations must be based on the following principles: a) Equitable distribution of the tax burden; b) Efficient collection of taxes and the prevention of tax evasion; and c) Avoidance of unduly high levies which might paralyze production."

Two classes of laws need amendment, those which no longer suit current realities, and laws whose implementation is tacitly neglected. If the public becomes inured to non-payment of taxes the country's economic morality is basically undermined. The income tax problem thus becomes a fundamental question. What sort of society will be created in Israel? Will we become a progressive Western State, or will we fall into the pattern of social liberalism which prevails in neighbouring states in the Near East?

### Rates on Low Incomes

One of the worst aspects of the present income tax procedure is that unduly heavy rates are being levied on low income levels. The Treasury levies a tax of 80 per cent on all incomes over IL2,100. Some people argue that the British income tax regulations do not differ greatly from the Israeli regulations. This argument is based on the fallacious assumption that the pound sterling is equal to the Israeli pound in buying power. In reality the pound sterling commands 34 times as much as the Israeli pound on the international exchange, and has approximately three times as much buying power. This means that IL2,100 are equivalent to only £700 to £800. The British do not levy a tax of 80 per cent at this income level.

### Revision Needed

The Israeli legislature did not, of course, mean to institute such a harsh tax law. The Income Tax Law was gazetted over two years ago, before inflation undermined the value of the Israeli pound. At that time few workers earned IL2,100, but now tens of thousands of working families have reached the IL2,100 level. The worker has not grown richer. IL2,100 in the summer of 1951 probably means no more than IL1,000 in 1949. The legislature certainly did not intend the maximum rate of income tax for workers of this class. The drop in the value of the pound has basically distorted the fiscal and social aims of

the legislators. This alone makes a revision of the income tax regulations imperative.

The income tax legislation has harmed productivity. There have been cuts in the working hours of skilled labourers, and encouragement of non-productive expenditures. We have tried to encourage overtime work by skilled labourers and professional workers such as teachers, printing workers, doctors and technicians. Additional hours of work by skilled workers often facilitate employment of immigrants and useful exploitation of the economic plant. But overtime raises a worker's income (and especially the income of working couples) to the maximum income level. No wonder there are cases in which overtime is not put in, or in which overtime pay disappears under the board.

### Other States Production

Israel is one of the few states which has not succeeded in improving labour productivity since the end of World War II. We should not attempt to compare our progress with advances made in the U.S., Britain, the U.S.S.R., France, Italy and the small states in Western and Northern Europe have also appreciably raised the efficiency of their labour. Our startling backwardness has not been solely felt within Israel because only one-sixth of Israel's imports are covered by her exports, while five-sixths are covered by donations, loans and other foreign sources. The substitution of modern machinery for outmoded equipment will not solve the problem, as we have learned during the past two years. The spirit of the men who work there is important.

The Government must diminish the income tax levies on wages that result from increased output.

Not every rise in production can be measured on the spot. Take, for example, increased efficiency among clerks. The encouragement of accelerated output, therefore, hinges on less stringent income tax levies on the middle-range incomes, which by universal agreement, do not put the worker in the "exploiter" class.

The criticism levelled by the Clerks' Union in this matter is absolutely justified; and although couched in moderate language, it reflects a sufficiently severe situation. (Sometimes the Law causes tragicomic situations): A family man, for example, who is entitled to deductions of IL700 and a salary of IL2,100, pays IL440 income tax; if he earns IL2,110 he pays IL573, i.e. if he earns an additional IL10 he ends up with IL77% less.

חברים  
במחלקת  
המילואים  
העממי

A nice and suitable gift for a family or any other family event.  
A POPULAR LOAN BOND

### THE INFANTRY — THE BASIC FORCE OF THE ARMY

The modernization and mechanization of the armed forces today have greatly increased the importance of the soldier as compared with the quality of the soldier. Nevertheless, the main strength of a nation is today based upon its infantry force — the man and his rifle.

Under the fighting conditions in this country, lacking natural barriers, not only military professional knowledge is required from the infantryman, but a fighting spirit and initiative are essential, not bound but through-and-through with discipline, and the confidence of the soldier in his officers and the spirit of mutual responsibility which inspired him during the War of Liberation.

The wide immigration has caused an appreciable change in the Israel Defence Army and for the thousands of young people the army is the first step in their civic duties and rights, and their introduction to the idea of a Jewish State.

Under the conditions of the battle conditions, will be to many of them their first real taste of the fighting conditions in our country — where the spirit of the man is the foremost consideration. It will be a test to all of us, as to how fast we have absorbed the lessons of the war, and made it a factor in our defence line.

Public Relations Department,  
Ministry of Defense

### DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

Information & assistance given free of charge for those holding return tickets by sea or air.  
PLEASE APPLY FOR RESERVATIONS TO ORIENTOURS  
Official Agents of Shipping and Airlines  
QUEEN MELBA'S WAY  
JERUSALEM TEL. 5485

### TRAVEL IS NO TROUBLE

When American Express look after everything for you.

Whenever you travel by land sea or air, American Express travel experts will assist you with the planning and routing of your trip and with all your travel arrangements. Remember — American Express takes the trouble and you enjoy the trip.

Travel Tip: American Express Travelers' Cheques always provide a safe and convenient means of carrying travel funds and pocket cash.

**AMERICAN EXPRESS** WORLD SERVICE  
32, ALLENBY ROAD, TEL AVIV, TEL. 68100  
OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
General foreign agents for the New-York Central Railroad.

## MUSICAL DIARY

**KOL Yisrael's** Friday night recorded programme was attractive for various reasons. The all-Russian bill featured Khatchaturian's colourful "Masquerade" suite; Tchaikovsky's not-so-often performed Second Piano Concerto (soloist: Shura Sherkasy) and Glazunov's Symphony No. 4. The able conductor, Jacques Rachmilovich, proved to be very much at home with this music.

When conducting the Santa Monica Symphony Orchestra and the Symphony Orchestra of the Academia di Santa Cecilia in Rome.

Jacques Rachmilovich had an excellent Israel debut when he conducted the Kol Yisrael Orchestra for the first time on Tuesday night in the packed Y.M.C.A. hall. From the opening bars of Rossini's sweet "La Sola di Seta" Overture to the performance of Mozart's most fascinating Symphony No. 40 in G Minor (K.550) the orchestra was in good form. But the prestissimo of the finale was exaggerated. The woodwinds deserve special praise. Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings was given dignity and the Classical Symphony of Prokofiev (whose 40th birthday was celebrated recently in Moscow) made a sparkling finale. Mr. Rachmilovich's conducting has a striking resemblance to that of George Solti. It was a pleasure to observe what strides this orchestra has

made during the last year since Otto Klemperer and Walter Goehr were guest conductors.

### Contemporary Music

The I.S.C.M.'s Saturday afternoon recorded concert was of special interest. Besides the Concerto for Nine Instruments by the twelve-tone composer, Anton von Webern, there was Stravinsky's burlesque story, based on Russian folk tales: "Le Renard" (from the same epic as "Histoire du Soldat"). The influence of "Le Renard" on Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf" seems unmistakable. The last ballet suite from Stravinsky's "Orpheus" recently offered in the same series, has a decidedly more abstract character. Most enjoyable was Paul Hindemith's "Kammermusik" op. 34, No. 1, breathing the high jazz-like spirits of 1921. Indeed in the syncopated finale a famous rag-time tune by Wilm-Wilm strikes up as a brilliant counterpoint.

Compared with this erupting music, "Jazz 1950" (from "Carregio Hall") broadcast recently in the same series, made a pale and anaemic impression. An excellent Hebrew production of Maxwell Anderson's "Lost in the Stars" adapted as a radio-play on Monday night, was deeply moving, perhaps due to the blues-like score by the late Kurt Weill. It ends with the wonderful chorale: "Cry, the Beloved Country."

While the first complete performance in the Western hemisphere of Schoenberg's "Our Soldier" (based on Jens Peter Jacobsen's poems) took place recently during the Cincinnati Biennial with an augmented orchestra of 180 players and a chorus of 350, the world-premiere of Schoenberg's unfinished opera: "Moses and Aaron" was given during the 25th anniversary festival of the I.S.C.M. in July, conducted by Hermann Scherchen in Darmstadt. As is traditional, with music by Schoenberg, a repeat performance followed immediately.

FRANGO

**ZIM**  
ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
HAIFA — GENOA  
MARSEILLE — NAPLES  
S.S. "KEDMAH"  
on Friday, August 17.  
Embarkation from 8-10 a.m.  
FOR SCHEDULES & CARGO RATES APPLY TO ALL ZIM OFFICES OR OUR AGENTS:  
7/2, Kingsway, HAIFA, Tel. 40622  
2, P.O. Box 100, TEL AVIV, Tel. 43564  
General Building, JERUSALEM, Tel. 5472

**SHOHAM**  
SHI RUTLY RAVAN LTD.

**MY SWISSAIR**  
Let SWISSAIR be your host for memorable, luxurious flying. Famous Swiss hospitality, perfect cuisine, with fine wines included, personal service and an unmatched record for on-time arrivals are traditional with SWISSAIR.

**EVERY WEDNESDAY**  
Lydda - Athens/Istanbul - Geneva/Zurich  
New York, Paris, London, Belgrade, Prague, Germany, etc.

Apply to your Travel Agent.  
SWISSAIR, Tel. 5157 TEL AVIV  
P.O. Box 112, 20 Baker Ahd. Haifa.

**Ad-o-lan**  
HAIR TONIC  
GIVES YOUR HAIR BEAUTY AND HEALTH

...but I must stop the engine!

Yes, Madam, you must stop, but "stop and start" motoring invites CORROSION

On-off driving, shopping, paying, school — all the little daily tasks for which you and many other ladies use the car — never give the engine a chance to warm up. Acids and moisture, formed while the engine is running, condense as it cools, and they corrode the engine's life away. Research has proved that CORROSION is the major cause of engine wear.

Additives in Shell X-100 Motor Oil not only take all the astring and bite out of these harmful substances, they make the oil spread and CLING, providing a tenacious film of PROTECTIVE Shell X-100 Motor Oil. That shield of you switch off, there when you start up again, guarding your engine all the time against CORROSION. You must PROTECT the engine!

**SHELL X-100 MOTOR OIL**  
Protects your engine  
Detergent... Stable... Protective